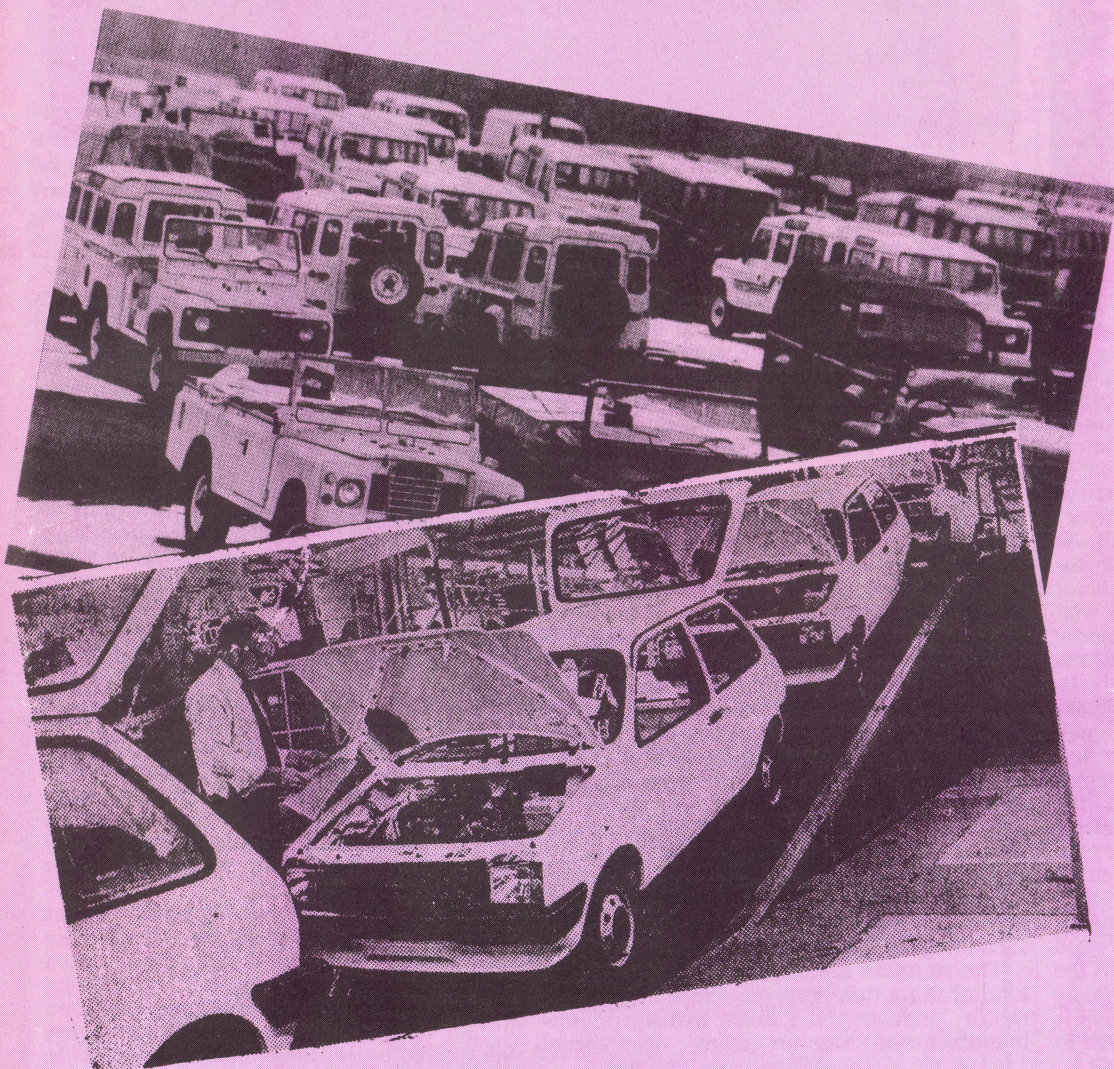


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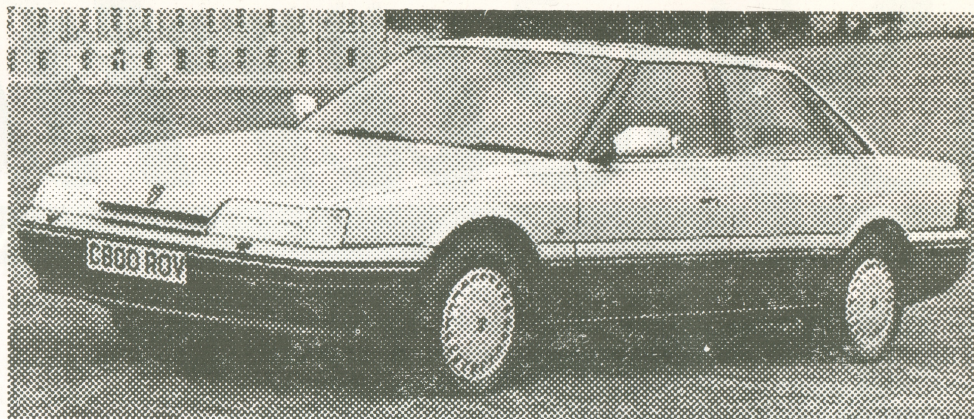
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**WHY NOT
AN ALL-BRITISH
MOTOR INDUSTRY?**

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news



THE ROVER

Will it soon be a Japanese product?

Why not an all-British motor industry?

The purchase by the Japanese Honda firm of a 20 per-cent stake in Rover cars has been described, probably correctly, as the beginning of the end for the all-British volume car manufacturer. Fords have been American from the very start and Vauxhall for a considerable time. Talbot (formerly Rootes) is controlled by the French Peugeot-Talbot conglomerate. Rover — what has remained of the volume car-making section of the former British Leyland combine — will still be British-controlled under the new Anglo-Japanese set-up, but for how long is a matter of doubt; the clear trend is towards merger with the larger and more powerful Japanese company, and Jap control is probable in the long run.

All this is to the delight of The City, whose loyalties are overwhelmingly international, and to the Tory press, which gave the new Honda-Rover deal its blessing the moment it was announced. It quite clearly has the support of the Government, whose Trade & Industry Secretary Lord Young was to be seen beaming with a sense of proud achievement as he was pictured shaking hands with Honda boss Tadashi Kume immediately afterwards.

To the innocent mind of the shire and suburban Tory, the whole process whereby the British motor industry, along with so many others, has fallen under foreign ownership is simply one of 'market forces' being allowed to

assert their inevitable laws. That such a process could be part of a clearly planned design, fuelled much more political than economic motives, and aimed at the gradual erosion of the nation's economic independence, is inconceivable to such people. Yet to our minds, such has been the consistent pattern over the past two or three decades that nothing but the latter explanation makes sense.

A recurring theme of the articles published in this magazine since its foundation in 1964 has been that a deliberate war is being waged in Britain against everything that contributes to British nationhood, and this involves an assault upon the nation's means of independent political and economic existence as much as upon those things that make for its distinct racial and cultural identity. This war against nationhood in Britain has had the support of nearly all established political, cultural, educational and commercial institutions.

It is entirely consistent with these trends in British life that there should be a policy — and, we repeat, a policy — of handing over control of the nation's manufacturing capacity to foreign agencies. It is for this reason that we believe that much more than the mere natural working of free economic forces is involved in such things as the recent Honda-Rover tie-up.

The standard argument used to justify the kind of thing that has been happening to our motor industry is that British motor manufacturing has for many years been

inefficient. Let those foreigners who have made motors more efficiently than we have take over our motor industry and run it for us, the British operatives in the industry being no more than its hewers of wood and drawers of water — that is the fashionable view of today.

But the argument entirely ignores a very vital consideration: those foreign motor companies owning factories in Britain also own factories in several other parts of the world, including of course, most of all, those countries where the companies are based.

The company policies operated by these large international concerns are going to be determined by considerations of overall profitability for each company as a whole. Such companies do not buy up or set up motor plants in a particular country in order to do a good turn to that country — least of all to its domestic motor industry, if it has one. Quite the contrary, they establish plants in a country in order, among other things, to compete with other companies operating in that same country. They most certainly do not set up plants in one country in order that these may compete with their own plants in another country.

And in the case of Japanese motor companies, if not of others, there is a further consideration: not only is the policy of each company determined by its own global interests — all, to a great extent, are regulated by an overall Japanese national policy determined by Japanese national interests. In Japan, a government department known as the Ministry for Trade & Industry (MITI) exists to co-ordinate the activities of every individual Japanese company so as to ensure that all of them dovetail their trading activities within an overall national policy designed to serve Japanese economic interests as a whole. In any situation where a company's interest is found to be in conflict with the national interest, it is the national interest that prevails.

And the Japanese national interest, as seen by the leaders of Japan, lies in the maintenance and furtherance of Japanese world industrial and trading supremacy.

Anyone who believes that the recent decisions of Nissan, Toyota and Honda motor companies to acquire manufacturing facilities in Britain are dictated by any consideration other than this would be naive to the point of imbecility.

This means, very simply, that the Japs are here, not to help improve our own motor industry by making it more efficient, but effectively to destroy it!

Contrary to popular supposition, there is no correlation between the operational efficiency of an industry and foreign control. It is certainly true that British motor manufact-

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uring was for many years badly managed and inefficient and produced vehicles of poor quality. However, more recently these deficiencies have largely been remedied. They were well on the way to being remedied in what used to be British Leyland before foreigners started to buy their way in.

But even if it could be established that foreign ownership was the remedy for inefficient management of industry in Britain and that such industry would function better under foreign bosses, we submit that that would be entirely the wrong approach to industrial problems.

The next stage on from this way of thinking would be to conclude that because a foreign country was better governed than our own we should call in political leaders of that country to govern our own country — we should, in effect, make ourselves a colony of that country!

By the same reasoning, if we found ourselves at war with a country which managed the manufacture of its tanks, guns and aircraft more efficiently than we managed ours we should immediately hoist the white flag of surrender and allow that country to conquer us!

The reasoning is idiotic and insane!

Whether in times of war or peace, the real world we live in is a world of **competition between nations**. In peaceful periods this competition is primarily economic. This means very simply that a nation's task and duty is to strengthen its own economic position at the expense of other nations' economic positions. An elementary rule of this process is that a nation must be in control of its own economic resources, industrial as well as commercial.

The Japanese recognise the kind of world we are living in and operate according to its rules. By this kind of realistic attitude, they have built up the enormously strong economic position that they enjoy today.

Britain, by contrast, has not recognised the realities of the world in which it has to live and has spent the last several decades pursuing fantasies of 'international brotherhood' and the so-called 'global economy' and has paid the price. Its economy today is one of the weakest of those of the developed nations.

That we must do more, much more, to improve the efficiency of British industry goes without saying. But the means to achieve this goal must be drawn from **internal** sources. There is not the slightest point in pursuing methods to make our industry more efficient if in the process these involve that industry ceasing to be British at all!

There is not the slightest good reason why a single motor manufacturing company operating within Britain should not be British-owned. Indeed, to re-establish our own ownership of our motor industry is the **first** requirement of preserving it and then improving it. We have already shown that we can make improvements in our technique of motor manufacturing without calling in foreigners to take over ownership from us. There is no earthly reason why this should not be continued.

Paris in July: the carnival of the midgets

"The great French farce" was now it was described on the front page of the *Daily Mail*. The world's political leaders had assembled in Paris to celebrate the 200th anniversary of a revolution whose principal achievements had been the slaughter of a large part of France's best racial stocks and the bequeathing to mankind of a formidable range of ideological

cliches, platitudes and other verbal gobble-dygook from which it has not recovered since. The revolution in fact marked the start of the decline of France as a great power; she had up till then been the unquestioned leader of Europe and of the world. She was to enjoy that role again in a brief fling under Napoleon, whose method of government represented a reversal of just about everything the revolution stood for. After he had gone, the gradual wane of France set in and continued, unabated, through the humiliation of the Paris Commune, to the debacle of 1940.



MAGGIE'S 'TRAFALGAR'
How the *Daily Mail* cartoonist saw her ludicrous argument with French Premier Rocard

But none of this, of course, would impinge upon the minds of the Lilliputian political figures who congregated in the French capital last month to toast the phrases of 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' and to prattle about the 'Rights of Man'. Quite the contrary — there ensued a thoroughly bitchy argument between the French and British leaders over the matter of whether these inanities actually originated in the upheaval of 1789 or whether they had been given birth earlier. Mrs. Thatcher, assuming as self-evident that such concepts represented the most beneficial gifts to humanity, greatly offended her hosts by claiming that they had in substance been spawned in Britain much earlier. Determined not to let her get away with it, the French Premier Michel Rocard jumped in front of the TV cameras and condemned what he quaintly called the 'social cruelty' of Thatcherite Britain. What did M. Rocard mean? Well actually, said one of his aides, he meant **social inequality** — a little precision had been lost in the translation!

Maggie had previously been booed by some of the crowds for her indiscretions — and this greatly incensed Norman Tebbit, who reported that the French should remember how grateful they had been to the British Prime Minister in July 1944 "when Paris was liberated." That Mrs. T. was in 10 Downing Street in 1944 will come as a revelation somewhat novel but no more at variance with the truth than many others surrounding that time!

Some French newspaper columnist decided to get in on the act by gloating over what he saw as the British PM's obvious discomfiture throughout the proceedings. Pointing to a picture of a meeting of national leaders, he cried "So much for Britain's special relationship with the Americans when President Bush is alongside President Mitterand while Mrs. Thatcher is placed behind President Mobutu

of Zaire." Another scribbler pointed out that at the opening of the Bastille Opera Mrs. Thatcher had to sit in the third row with several African leaders between her and the front row seats of Mitterand and Bush. Little did he realise that the lady probably loved the experience.

And it all continued in this atmosphere of kindergarten frolics and backstage actress's tittle-tattle. One supposes that we should not be surprised — when we look at the stature of the European political bosses of today and the climate in which politics are debated around them. To those of us who discern that the French Revolution was an almost wholly retrograde episode in history, the argument as to whether it, or previous revolutions, gave birth to the puerile slogans shouted in its name is a wholly ridiculous one, whatever side one takes in it. 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' and the 'Rights of Man' have so little relevance to the real forces that govern the progress of nations that the earnestness with which they are taken by today's leaders is nothing short of comic. One wonders indeed why the French and British representatives at the jamboree did not end up throwing custard pies in each other's faces, so near to the burlesque were the proceedings throughout.

The bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution was indeed a carnival of the midgets. Can there ever have been a time in history when the world's leading nations were represented by such a collection of cerebral nonentities, on whose lips such rapidly decorous abstractions paraded as 'thoughts'? The *anciens regimes* of Europe, though they threw up plenty of rulers belonging to the ranks of the bad and indifferent, did manage sometimes to produce statesmen of towering capability, who fully understood the rhythm of the universe and led their nations to summits of genuine achievement. How contemptuously these giants of the past would have guffawed had they listened to the ludicrous polemics of M. Rocard and Mme. Thatcher, the contemporary legatees of wrecked empires and exhausted cultures — the latter best exemplified by the grotesque 'architecture' excreted onto the Parisian landscape to mark the occasion.

Many of the local populace, it appears, were somewhat disenchanted by the big party, reflecting on its astronomical cost, and, in so doing, reminding all of us that the high-spending tradition of Louis XIV lives on in the Fifth Republic. The difference is of course that the works of the former survive in the splendour of Versailles (the Palace, not the Treaty), while the bicentennial celebrations of last month are likely to have no more distinguished monument than piles of beer cans and a good few thousand hangers.

Multi-racialists versus themselves

Readers of the *Daily Mail* will have been somewhat taken aback on July 20th to see on page 6 the headline 'Waking up to the truth about race'. Was the *Mail* going to say something really bold and controversial? Well not exactly.

The following article concerned the left-wing authoress Fay Weldon who apparently has had a 'conversion'. For years she had peddled the standard left-wing line that Britain should be a 'multi-cultural society'. Now she had realised that this was wrong and that we must instead encourage all ethnic groups to 'integrate' and become 'British'. So really there was no conversion at all — just a switch from Labourite multi-racialism to Tory multi-racialism. That was all!

MORE ABOUT MILNER

JOHN MARLOWE shows the 19th century imperialist to have been a forerunner of modern British Nationalism

TOWARDS the end of his life, Milner jotted down a note under the heading 'Key to My Position', which his widow described as his *Credo* and had published in *The Times* on 27 July 1925 and subsequently, in September 1925, in a second edition of Milner's collected post-war articles on 'Questions of the Hour'. In this *Credo* Milner wrote:-

"I am a Nationalist and not a Cosmopolitan...A Nationalist is not a man who necessarily thinks his own nation better than others, or is unwilling to learn from others. He does think that his duty is to his own nation and its development. He believes that this is the law of human progress, that the competition between nations, each seeking its maximum development, is the divine order of the world, the law of life and progress. I am a British (indeed primarily an English) Nationalist. If I am also an Imperialist, it is because the destiny of the English race, owing to its insular position and its long supremacy at sea, has been to strike fresh roots in distant parts of the world. My patriotism knows no geographical but only racial limits. I am an imperialist and not a Little Englander because I am a British race patriot...It is not the soil of England...which is essential to arouse my patriotism, but the speech, the traditions, the spiritual heritage, the principles, the aspirations, of the British race...It is only a question of time when the expansion of the race will compel a new juridical conception, that of a common citizenship of all the countries which that race inhabits or controls. The wider patriotism is a practical necessity...Great Britain is no longer the power in the world which it once was or, in isolation, capable of remaining a power at all. It is no longer even self-supporting. But the British Dominions as a whole are not only self-supporting, they are more nearly self-sufficient than any other political entity in the world...if they can be kept an entity...The British State must follow the race, must comprehend it, whenever it settles in appreciable numbers as an independent community. If the swarms constantly being thrown off by the parent are lost to the State, the State is irreparably weakened. We cannot afford to part with so much of our best blood...The time cannot be far distant when this practical aspect of Imperial unity will become apparent to everybody. The work of British Imperialists during my lifetime has been to hold the fort, to keep alive the sentiments which made against disruption, which delayed it, against the time when its insanity became generally apparent. Their business has been, and still is, to get over the dangerous interval during which Imperialism, which for long appealed only to the far-seeing few, should become the accepted faith of the whole nation."

Milner's views on Imperialism remained remarkably consistent throughout his life. In spite of the experience of several Imperial Conferences at which Dominion leaders made it clear that they were aiming at sovereign independence under the Crown rather than provincial status in an Imperial Federation,

In our March 1987 issue we published an article entitled 'Imperial Visionary' by Eddy Butler, which dealt with Alfred Lord Milner, chiefly known as a 19th century and early 20th century apostle of empire. As the author of that article pointed out, there was much more to Milner than his imperial views; he was an enlightened social reformer much more in the tradition of today's British Nationalist movement than of the Conservatism with which he is sometimes linked. In his book Milner: Apostle of Empire, written in the mid-1970s, John Marlowe sheds some extremely interesting further light on Lord Milner's ideas. This article here is a verbatim reprint of Chapter 17 of that book, which the author titles 'Religio Milneriana'. No doubt our readers will find something to criticise in some of the minor details of Lord Milner's ideas, but in the broader essence his political philosophy can be seen as absolutely up to date with modern times — showing in the process that the so-called 'radicalism' of the Thatcher Tories is merely a rehash of policies that have been tried, and failed, a long time ago.

Milner maintained his belief that common self-interest would eventually bring about some form of organic political unity. He was an ardent Tariff Reformer, but he did not believe in an Imperial Zollverein as an alternative to political unity. For Milner, probably the principal attraction of Tariff Reform was its function as a protection for British industry and agriculture and, at one time, as a means of raising revenue for social reforms.

Milner's enthusiasm for social reform became an integral part of his Imperialist creed

SOCIAL DOCTRINES

Milner's enthusiasm for social reform became an integral part of his Imperialist creed. In accordance with his racial views, it was all important that the bloodstock which was at the root of it all should remain sound and healthy. For this reason he was increasingly affronted by the conditions under which so much of the population of the United Kingdom lived — slum-dwellings, ill-paid and casual employment, inadequate food, education, recreation and medical attention. He was repelled by the comparative indifference to these conditions shown by the Conservative and Liberal Parties. But he was almost equally repelled by proposals to raise money for social services by the heavy taxation of wealth, since he regarded this as the economic heresy of spending capital as income — an improvident process which, with nations as with individuals, could only result in progressive impoverishment. In pre-war days he advocated the provision of funds for social reform from revenue raised by import duties. After the war, his proposals were much more

radical. He advocated 'the increase of national or communal property, the income from which will supplement the yield and ultimately in a great measure relieve the burden of taxation.' In other words, he advocated the nationalisation of a number of privately-owned enterprises as an alternative and more desirable means than increased taxation — whether direct or indirect — of providing the revenue required for financing improved social services:-

"The policy of setting about here and now to 'nationalise' the whole capital of the country seems to me as impracticable as it is unattractive. But there must surely be a halfway house between universal State ownership and the complete exclusion of the community from any participation in the growth of national wealth...There seems something bizarre in a system under which the State first allows the whole product of industry to go into private pockets and then proceeds to 'search' these pockets in order to extract from them the amount requisite to provide for its own needs. Would it not be better to raise that amount, or at least part of it, by giving the State some share in the product of industry before it got into private hands at all...Would it not be possible for the State to become, so to speak, a sleeping partner in industry, leaving the initiative and management, under reasonable control, to private enterprise, but reserving to itself a share in any surplus profit, after the active partners, Labour and Capital, had received an adequate reward...The object of the scheme...is to relieve the burden of taxation upon the whole community by providing the State with an automatic source of revenue."

Milner's experience of the necessity for some measure of public control of industry and agriculture under war conditions had made him sympathetic to an extension of public control in peacetime, not only for revenue-raising purposes, but also as a possible means of resolving the deep antagonisms between Capital and Labour, which he regarded as the principal menace facing the United Kingdom after the war. In an essay entitled 'Peace in Industry' Milner wrote: "The mass of the people are not better but worse off than before the war and a great deal worse off than they were while the war lasted. And in the industrial world the relations of masters and men are greatly embittered." He commented that "while the case for Capital is pretty generally understood...it is really remarkable how many educated people still fail to realise on what grounds, apart from what might be called humanitarian considerations, the case for Labour rests." He asked "whether our present national production is anything like as great as it might be and ought to be." "The real gravamen of the charge against our present industrial system is not that it involves an unfair distribution of the product, but that it misdirects and therefore unduly limits production itself." He pointed out that the

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private enterprise lauded by the Capitalists, which had been practised before the war, and to which the country had returned immediately after the war, had produced a state of things in which some 11,000,000 people in the country were living on the verge of starvation. After the war...

"Many of us had hoped for better things...I find it perfectly impossible to believe that abject poverty...is the inevitable lot of any considerable number of people in this country under present conditions — that there needs must be men and women to be reckoned by the million who are underfed, underclothed, miserably housed, and lacking the barest necessities for health and comfort. It may be true...that we do not produce enough to supply their elementary needs. But why don't we?...We did it pretty well during the war, though we were cut off from obtaining many things from abroad and the bulk of our productive energy was devoted to creating instruments of destruction. It cannot be impossible, for there is no lack of the...raw materials of production...and no lack of funds to convert them into the articles required for human use. Still less is there any lack of machinery...All the physical conditions exist for a degree of production which should place the whole population of the country...beyond the reach of destitution. And yet...we are far from attaining even this modest ideal... Except in the war years the number of our paupers has seldom in the last century fallen below a million...And the problem of unemployment is ever with us...Why, with so many wants unsatisfied, are so many hands idle that could help to satisfy them and are only asking for the opportunity to do so?"

He put the blame on the system of undiluted private enterprise by which goods were or were not produced and services were or were not provided solely according to the test as to whether or not their production or provision was regarded as profitable by the entrepreneur. He attacked the wastefulness of so much of the competition which capitalists professed to regard as the incentive for enterprise:-

"The absorption of an excessive number of people in the work of distribution and in mere buying and selling is injurious alike to the producer and to the consumer...Nothing is more characteristic of our present industrial and commercial system than the hordes of middlemen...the huge army of salesmen, of advertisers, of brokers, of commission agents, whose activity is devoted to getting business for one firm at the expense of another."

He pointed out that in the booms and slumps characteristic of the capitalist economy "the wage-earners are the chief, though not the only, sufferers," and that they were "the victims of transactions over which they could exercise no possible control. They have nothing whatever to say in the direction of capital, upon which their employment depends, and yet they may at any moment be reduced to penury by its misdirection...He has to pay the piper, though he has never had the fun of calling the tune." It was not surprising that "in view of the many and patent defects of the present system of production, there should be a growing revolt on the part of Labour against the losses which it suffers through the waste of national resources and the misdirection of capital." "As long as capital is the master and not the servant of productive

industry, the majority of mankind derive no benefit from its accumulation" and "it is surely conceivable, as it is in every respect to be desired, that the people actually engaged in any industry should themselves be its capitalists or, in so far as they need the

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY

These ideas were equally subversive of *laissez-faire* Liberalism and of big business Conservatism, both of which, in theory, placed the interests of the individual above those of the community. Milner, on the



MILNER

He was against 'free-market' Capitalism as much as he opposed Marxist Socialism

assistance of external capital, should pay for the use of it without becoming subject to the control of its possessors." He concluded that an increase in "the area of public ownership of the means and instruments of production" was "humanly speaking, certain."

In the meantime, the Joint Industrial Councils, comprising representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers, rather half-heartedly inaugurated by the Government for the settlement of disputes, should be extended towards the joint running of the industry by co-operation between employers and employed. He envisaged giving these Councils "statutory power enabling them to make their decisions, when agreed to by three-quarters of the capital and three-quarters of the workers employed in the trade, binding on all the rest." He looked forward further still to an 'Industrial Parliament' for the self-government of industry.

contrary, had this in common with Socialism — he placed the interests of the community above those of the individual. In his case it was a national community based on race; in the case of the Socialists it was, theoretically, an international community based on the brotherhood of man. Milner, as a racist, was necessarily a collectivist. The ideal State, as he saw it, had boundaries co-terminous with the Race. Democracy was, for him, the collective expression of the aspirations of the Race, and not the highest common factor of the individual desires of a group of people living under the same government. For Milner, the highest destiny of the individual was to serve the State, as being the political expression of the racial community. For the average Liberal or Conservative, the business of the State was to perform on behalf of the individual, and at his expense, such necessary duties as the

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MORE ABOUT MILNER

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individual found it inconvenient or impracticable to do for himself. For Milner the individual was the servant of the community; for the average Liberal or Conservative, the State was the servant of the individual.

This was, and is, the real political dividing line, which makes nonsense of the convenient antithesis between right and left. Within the Conservative Party there were collectivists like Milner, as well as extreme devotees of capitalist 'free enterprise' who regarded State interference with horror. And in the Labour Party there were people who, in Milner's view, had inherited the worst traditions of Victorian *laissez-faire* Liberalism, as well as people who believed in the collectivism of Karl Marx. The Liberal Party still theoretically believed in individualism, *laissez-faire* and Free Trade, but humanitarianism and political opportunism were already challenging their validity and creating that intellectual muddle of permissive humanism which survived the political demise of the Liberal Party and still dominates the political and social climate of Great Britain.

THE DOMINIONS FIRST

Milner's primary Imperial interest was in the promotion of political unity between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions, between the various communities of predominantly British race. He told the Royal Colonial Institute in June 1908: "If I had to choose between an effective union of the self-governing States of the Empire without the Dependent States, and the retention of the Dependent States, accompanied by complete separation from the communities of our own blood and language, I should choose the former." But, he added, "We should certainly be mad if we neglected the development of those great possessions which are absolutely ours today." How did the Dependent Empire which, for him, included India, fit into his imperial philosophy? He believed that the self-governing Dominions should eventually share with the United Kingdom the responsibility for the administration and development of the Dependent Empire since, sooner or later, "the burden must become too heavy for the unaided strength of that portion of the race which dwells in the United Kingdom." He believed that the economic resources of the Dependent Empire should be developed to the maximum extent for the benefit both of the Empire as a whole and of the inhabitants of the Dependent Empire. For this would help to make the Empire economically self-sufficient and, by means of the 'triangle of trade', enable the rest of the Empire to pay for imports from the outside world with exports of tropical and semi-tropical products from the Dependent Empire. This would also enable the countries of the Dependent Empire to purchase machinery and other equipment from the United Kingdom, the manufacture of which "would set idle hands to work in many industries. It would increase employment and purchasing power at home as well as in the countries where the work of development was proceeding."

Milner did not envisage the extension of 'Dominion Status' to India or to any other parts of the Dependent Empire and, in 1908, ridiculed the idea of self-government for India, "which seems to have a fascination for some untutored minds," as "a hopeless absurdity." But he did come to recognise that some sort of political evolution, both in India and in other parts of the Dependent Empire, was inevitable. In an appendix to 'Questions of the Hour', Lady Milner published posthumously some thoughts he had jotted down on the subject before his death:-

"What now wants developing is the double character of the Empire. We cannot 'fraternize' except with people who have some common moral or spiritual capital. It is the community of race, language, civilisation, history, traditions, ideals, which is the basis of whatever political association is possible between Great Britain and her Dominions. Between us and the different parts of the Dependent Empire the same bonds do not exist. Hence we probably took a wrong road in trying to convert India into a Dominion. There is no natural basis for such a relationship...as there is for the relationship now in process of development between the predominantly British communities...On the other hand, the more important units of the Dependent Empire will not be content, as they grow up, to remain dependent. And, if we cannot successfully attempt to convert them into Dominions, and yet do not want them to become foreign nations, what is to be done? Political wisdom has to find a means, a new form of organisation, a new tie which will keep them connected with the nations of predominantly British character, who until recently were alone regarded as Dominions and alone represented at the Imperial Conference, where the presence of India is and will remain an embarrassment and a weakness, not satisfying her and not contributing to the solidarity of the other members. The one thing fatal to the maintenance of the Empire as in any sense an effective political unit is the attempt to develop it on uniform lines. We have abandoned the idea of its hierarchical organisation, its government from the centre, the supremacy of Great Britain. It is to be a 'Britannic Alliance' of nations of equal status. In the absence of formal bonds, permanent

alliance and co-operation is to be secured by nothing more than the strength of family feeling, the sense of relationship, strengthened by the increase of intercourse and the development of common material interests. But it is no use pretending that these bonds exist, or ever can exist to the same degree, between the peoples of the Dependent Empire and those of the British nations."

In these, his last published thoughts on the subject, written in June 1923, Milner seems to have abandoned the concept of an organic political unity between the 'British nations' of the Empire and, "in the absence of formal bonds," to have placed his hopes on a gradual growing together brought about by "the strength of family feeling, the sense of relationship, strengthened by the increase of intercourse and the development of common material interests." He also foresaw the development of self-government in India and the rest of the Dependent Empire, the countries of which would, he hoped, form part of the 'Britannic Alliance', but united with it only by the "development of common material interests."

One oft-repeated thesis of Milner's was that, apart from any philosophical theories about race, the preservation, consolidation and development of the British Empire was a necessary condition, not only of the prosperity of the British race, but of its survival. "It is a practical necessity even from the point of view of 'Little England'." He argued that the United Kingdom, by itself, had neither the population nor the material resources either to produce the goods or maintain the armed forces necessary for survival among the great Nation States — Russia, the United States of America, and a probable German State dominating Central Europe — with which, as he believed, the future of the world lay. "He was enough of a philosopher to know that empires fall and that the British Empire was not exempt from the breath of common mortality; he was enough of a realist to see that Britain alone could never regain her unchallenged and effortless supremacy, that she could, at the most, hope henceforth to sustain a proud position as leader of the Empire, and thus as one World Power among equals; he was enough of an economist to realise that England had to be great or nothing, and could never, if she willed it, cosily subside into a Scandinavian neutrality." (Edward Crankshaw, *The Forsaken Idea*).

Is there any basis for the view that the United Kingdom could not, by relinquishing her Empire, and by abandoning the struggle to remain a great power, "cosily subside into a Scandinavian neutrality" and, at the same time, maintain that political freedom, that high material standard of living, and, for want of a better word, that 'civilisation' which, for most Englishmen, represent the principal, if not the only, objectives of national policy? In the Nineteen Sixties, when the luxuriance of the Affluent Society happened to coincide with the dissolution of the British Empire, it was possible to feel with confidence that Milner was mistaken. Now, in the mid Nineteen Seventies, with standards of living falling, with increasing unemployment, with a falling Pound, with rising inflation, and with a rapidly increasing foreign debt, it is not possible to be quite so sure.



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN
He led the Tariff Reform movement whose policies Milner firmly supported

Mr. HONEYFORD BIDS TO COME IN FROM THE COLD

An attempt at multi-racialist self-rehabilitation, examined by STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT

THE DAILY MAIL of June 29th was the venue for the re-emergence of the purified version of Raymond Honeyford, one-time head teacher of Drummond Road Middle School, Bradford, and a supposed champion of educational rights for white children. Mr. Honeyford's reappearance was an exercise in the joy of educational and political transfiguration, in repudiating previous errors and in seeking grace through rehabilitation.

It will be remembered that Mr. Honeyford was the head teacher who wrote critical articles in the *Salisbury Review*, exposing the multi-racial miasma of Bradford. When doing so, however, he failed to recognise the Borgia-like tendencies of the mass media and forgot or ignored the fact that the *Salisbury Review* belonged to the same Westminster Press group as did the *Bradford Telegraph & Argus*. The result of this miscalculation was that his act of heresy became known to the community at large, which in Bradford is a euphemism for the vociferous lobby of Asian political activists and their white cohorts. Ray Honeyford suffered the 'slings and arrows' of anti-racist ostracisation, the picketing of his school and, finally, the expedient removal of his presence from the educational scene by means of the therapeutic golden handshake.

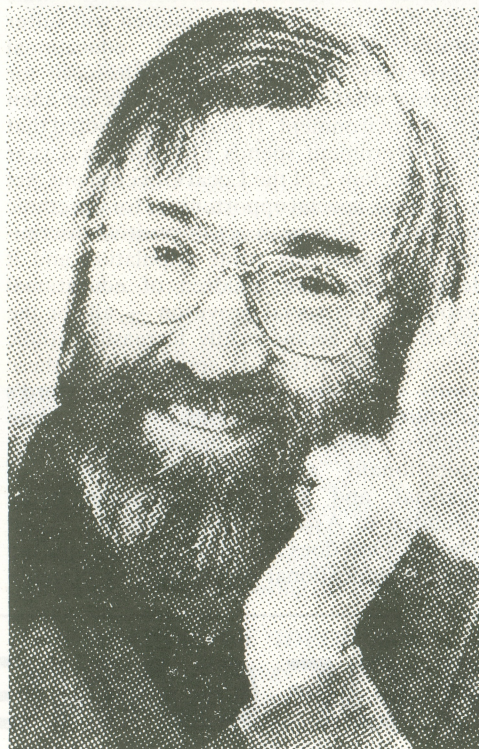
What offence had Mr. Honeyford committed? He was, after all, a self-proclaimed racial integrationist. He had, however, been so indiscreet as to object to some of the more unreasonable pressures from ethnic minority groups, such as the attempts to remove alleged racial symbolism from school textbooks and the general interference by the same ethnic groups in the running of his school. He was strongly resistant to the censorship which, on racial and religious grounds, they sought to impose on educational programmes.

At the same time, Mr. Honeyford believed that the racial minorities should be incorporated into the mainstream of British society and should be a permanent multi-ethnic factor within Britain. The economic pressures caused by immigration upon our under-funded educational services, the NHS, social security and pensions were not objects of his criticism. The emerging social tensions arising from the need to house immigrants, the conflict of cultures, the ills of racial intermarriage, indigenous deprivation and unemployment — none of these things were thought to merit his concern. Mr. Honeyford did not share our cause or our ideals, and we deceived ourselves if we ever thought that he did. He shared our misgivings over just some of the symptoms of the multi-racial society, but he supported that society in general concept. He believed that he had worked for the best interests of the ethnic minority groups and that, in the inquisition

against him resulting from his article in the *Salisbury Review*, he had been grievously misjudged.

PROCLAMATION OF SCHOLASTIC 'EQUALITY'

In his *Daily Mail* article of June 29th this year, Mr. Honeyford made as his main theme the claim that schoolchildren of all races have the same potential for achievement and that



HONEYFORD

Quotes unnamed and unknown report as authority for his latest appeal for multi-racial education

only differences in the quality of teaching are to blame when this equal potential is not realised. Apart from appearing to serve the aim of Mr. Honeyford's own recovery of 'respectability', the article gives the distinct impression that it is intended to spearhead a new drive to convince the British public of something of which presently they are most unconvinced: that West Indian and Asian children in schools are able to achieve just the same standards as our own. For in his article Ray Honeyford indeed makes the claim of marginal academic superiority for children of ethnic minority groups. He quotes an unnamed research group which produced an anonymous research document on an unknown date, allegedly for the Department of Education & Science. He describes this

nebulous report as an important piece of research and distributes its suspect pearls of wisdom throughout his article with the lavishness of a reformed Croesus. He writes:-

"West Indian and Asian children, the study found, are doing as well in our schools as white children — and in some cases even better. The colour of a child's skin, the report concludes, is nothing to do with his or her educational prospects. It is the quality of the school that dictates those prospects."

Mr. Honeyford then accompanies the report in its journey into the field of genetics, ignoring well-established genetic facts of racial and individual differentiation and the abilities and need of the individual child:-

"The deciding factor was not racial origin. No, it was the school. For instance, a pupil of average maths ability at 13 would fail GCSE at some schools. At others, a child of similar ability could be expected to gain as much as a B — the second highest grade. That is a dramatic variation and one which could affect the pupil for the rest of his life — not least his fortunes in the job market." (my emphasis)

It is no revelation that some schools perform socially and academically better than others. The factors that influence this performance are the social ethos of the area in which the school is situated, the quality and ethnic composition of the staff, the quality of the intake, the degree of supportiveness of the parents and the objectives, discipline and programmes of learning within the school. In spite of Mr. Honeyford's optimism, no school can "make silk purses out of sow's ears." The article continues:-

"Cross racial friendships in childhood are a key to our future as an integrated harmonious society."

And to achieve this 'integrated, harmonious society':-

"The key lies not perhaps in bussing, but in housing patterns. The sooner we can encourage dispersal of our ethnic parents into the broader community, the sooner perhaps we can create more black and white friendships among our children."

And the ultimate revelation:-

"To check how far the different racial groups reacted to going to school, the researchers asked black, Asian and white children how they faced the prospect of a new term. The Asian pupils were the keenest, then the black pupils and then the white children."

Mr. Honeyford concludes his article — after making some banal comments upon the recent predictable report by the Commission for Racial Equality — with a particularly unctuous act of pontification:-

Contd. overleaf

Mr. HONEYFORD BIDS TO COME IN FROM THE COLD

(Contd. from prev. page)

"I would advise schools to learn several lessons from this report (*he means the unnamed, ambiguous one of no known origin*). Forget about skin colour. Forget about race. Get on with the job that society and parents expect of you. Insist on good behaviour, hard work and the importance of building sound foundations in the three Rs."

JOY OF THE SINNER THAT REPENTETH

On reading this article, one's first impulse is to discard it as being trivial, educationally reactionary, shallow and purposely sycophantic. One finds in it the ingrained assumption that we have already surrendered our country to a take-over by foreigners and that it is now our duty to condition our children into accepting harmonious, integrated programmes of collaboration with them. I find this nauseatingly repugnant. The constant, almost Freudian relegation of the white child to the third position in order of reference within the text reflects the author's newly assumed priorities. Those who live in the larger cities of this country can confirm that the wider dispersal of immigrant families has already taken place, and it can best be described as social saturation. Mr. Honeyford appears to be following a process of self-rehabilitation by adopting stances acceptable to our multi-racial establishment. It seems to be the case of seeking "the joy of the sinner that repenteth." Titus Oates and Ray Hill exploited the same principle, but self-beneficially only for a time. Mr. Honeyford, however, must be taken seriously because he is no doubt one of the trail-blazers in a new series of strategies to raise the status of Asians and Blacks to the disadvantage of white members of society and to future white generations.

Again, one notices the dearth of precise information in respect of the "important piece of research" which motivated the *Daily Mail* article, and which prompted Ray Honeyford to extol its merits in such unrestrained terms. The validity of this piece of 'research' would depend on a number of factors, such as: Where was the research conducted and by whom? What was the ratio of Whites interviewed in relation to other ethnic groups? What were the social structures of the areas incorporated in the research. What was the degree of funding in respect of ethnic minority school projects above the white *per capita*? What was the percentage of the ethnic minority population in respect of both schools and areas? What particular types of individuals among the ethnic minority pupils were the subjects of the research — were they an ordinary cross section or were they specially selected ones, well above average in ability?

WHITES IN ALIEN ENVIRONMENT

It is easy to see that in areas of high ethnic minority saturation white children will suffer cultural disorientation and educational deprivation, and show little enthusiasm for entering what, to them, seems like an alien school environment. It must also be noted that the Government spends £100 million a year under Section 2 of the Local Government Act to promote special opportunities for the ethnic minorities. This is an act of positive discrimination against the white population and it deprives our own children of educational resources and social provision — all for the benefit of a geometrically increasing ethnic minority population. It appeared that these points were the basis of Mr. Honeyford's *Salisbury Review* criticisms — that white children were being disadvantaged both educationally and culturally because of financial and curricular priorities being extended to Asians in predominantly Asian schools. One does not need to move into the areas of educational psychology, or to quote

eminent geneticists or specialists in racial attainment, to make the point that the intellectual, educational and creative achievements of the White Race are pre-eminent — otherwise why should so many of these measures be considered necessary to help the other races catch up? One could go further and ask: why is the Third World still our pensioner after all these years? And why, even in mixed societies such as the USA, with policies of 'Affirmative Action' (positive discrimination) in favour of Blacks, does the European still remain the mainstay of society and consistently achieve more highly? Furthermore, why, in countries where the European was once in control but where he has subsequently surrendered that control, has there been such clear economic decline — witness 'Zimbabwe', Angola, Mozambique and the Indian sub-continent?

I believe that educational standards in Britain have declined generally — and due in part at least to financial, material and above all human resources being diverted from our own people to promote the interests of alien immigrant groups. I also believe that moral and social standards have declined as the result of the internationalist materialism prevailing throughout society, from government downwards. These are educational problems too. They all underline the importance of our striving, with ever greater diligence, to bring about radical political change, and to institute a nationalist system of education directed towards the restoration of national pride, morality, academic excellence, cultural enhancement and the conditions for racial survival.

Mr. Honeyford would not of course accept such objectives. That is why we could never — even before his recent *Daily Mail* article, but particularly since — regard him as one of us!

STANLEY CLAYTON-GARNETT has spent a lifetime in teaching and was the head teacher of Delph Hill Middle School, Bradford, prior to his retirement.

NEW FORM OF GANG TERROR

'Steaming' attacks mark latest escalation of violent thugs' war against British society, says JOHN MORSE

ORDINARY PEOPLE have now been left practically defenceless in the face of the exploding criminal mayhem of Mrs. Thatcher's Britain. This is the message that comes across loud and clear from the recent mugging of a trainload of British Rail passengers just outside London by a gang of 'steamers'.

The incident took place in the small hours of a Sunday morning, when a 25-strong gang of black youths invaded the London-bound train at St. Albans, Herts. Paralysed with fear, the passengers were practically helpless as the gang, their faces partially concealed by Balaclavas and handkerchiefs, wielded knives and Stanley blades over them and screamed abuse while robbing them of their money and valuables. One young London University

graduate was hit over the head with a bottle.

There was not even a guard on the train, and those aboard were completely at the mercy of their attackers. It was not until the stop after the gang left the train and ran off that anyone so much as plucked up the courage to report the mugging rampage to the driver, by which time the thugs responsible had got clean away.

Police commented afterwards that the steaming gang had "virtually held the train to ransom."

Back in 1979, millions of ordinary British men and women in the street voted the Tories back into office, partly on the strength of Mrs. Thatcher's promises of a 'stronger line' on law and order. Now, in 1989, incidents like this one give the game away, to criminal and victim alike, that in ten years of Tory rule, not only

has law and order not been restored, but, on the contrary, its collapse has started to assume even more frightening and sinister dimensions than ever before.

ORGANISED VIOLENCE

In recent years, steaming has become a regular occurrence on the London Tube. But this latest case, which occurred in February, is said to be the first time that it has hit British Rail. The criminal offensive against the British public is clearly escalating. Not least is this so because the criminals themselves have cottoned onto the fact that ordinary Britons are now wide open to any form of organised violence.

Steaming itself is a highly organised form of

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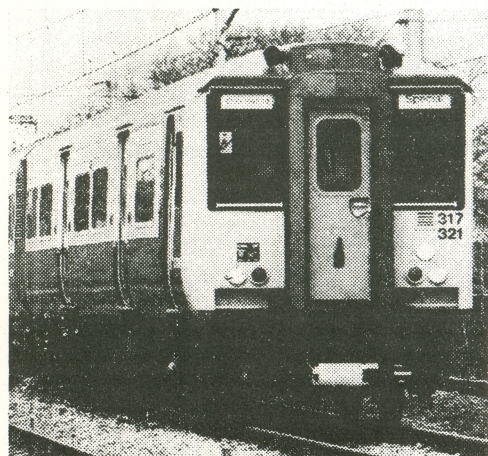


PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT OF TRAIN VIOLENCE
These are a few of the headlines that followed the 'steaming' attack on British Rail passengers on a train in February

mob terror. Police commented, in reference to the BR train raid, that it looked like a "carefully planned operation."

This alien crime has been imported from the United States, where it is said to have originated in the ghetto areas of New York City. Mobs of mainly black youths in the city took to roaming the streets and the Subway, New York's underground railway, in gangs of up to 30 or 40, known as 'posses', to mug the public *en masse*.

Muggers in Britain have been quick to take up the idea of steaming, since it is not only a highly lucrative method of robbery but offers the advantage of safety in numbers to those who engage in it. One steamer, identified only as 'Leroy' from Peckham, S.E. London, bragged to the press: "If you mug someone it's you against them. But if there are 20 or 30 of you no-one has a chance. The police cannot beat us because there are too many of us. For every one of us they put away, a new posse is formed."



NEW VEHICLE FOR GANGSTERS
The steamers boarded a train like this

PRODUCT OF THATCHER SOCIETY

The outrage and humiliation that the British public is now suffering at the hands of thugs like this is only to be expected, in as much as it fits in with the type of society which Mrs. Thatcher and her Tory Government have created in this country in their decade of office. Whilst they have bribed and corrupted the mass of ordinary Britons into a mentality of greedy and materialistic selfishness which has led to the breakdown of all spirit of community among them, they have simultaneously bent over backwards to appease some

of the most aggressive thug elements of Britain's inner cities, especially if these should happen to be non-white.

After the 1981 Brixton riots, the forces of law and order were effectively withdrawn from many inner-city areas in accordance with Lord Scarman's recommendations for 'softly-softly' methods of policing. It was this which fed the main initial impulse of growth to the kind of violent mayhem that occurred in further riots shortly afterwards and is now generally taking hold of Britain today.

For their part, the kinds of criminals who commit such mayhem have not been slow to detect the climate of appeasement and tolerance towards them that has developed, as never before, during this decade of Tory rule.

Meanwhile, as Mrs. Thatcher and her Government well know, police in Britain could very rapidly snuff out all kinds of mob violence, including steaming, if allowed to operate in strength on the ground. But, in obedience to Lord Scarman's prescriptions for special kinds of 'community policing' in multi-racial areas — which have now been taken up and imposed upon the rank-and-file bobby by some of his most senior commanders in the force itself — the political masters of the police in Downing Street, Whitehall and Westminster are reluctant to permit this. Why? Their main fear is that it might lead to confrontations between police and 'ethnic minority' members!

In other words, their determination to continue upholding multi-racialism at all costs outweighs any commitment to maintain law and order and a tolerable way of life for the great mass of British people. This is the Tory Party's scale of priorities — just as much as it is that of the other political gangs at Westminster. The whole political establishment in Britain today is at one in this matter, if in nothing else.

If steaming and other violent crimes are getting out of hand, here lies one of the deepest-rooted causes.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

But even after this concession to the state of affairs, it is easy to see how the liberal's lack of position involves him in contradictions that destroy confidence. He is a defender of individualism and local rights, but let some strong man appear who promises salvation through 'leadership', and the liberal becomes indistinguishable from the totalitarian. Hence the totalitarian liberal of our times, a contradiction in terms, but an embodiment in the flesh, and a dire menace to government based upon rights. In times of peace, the liberal is often a shouter for pacifism, but let something he dislikes appear on the horizon, and he is the first to invoke the use of armed force. In education, he believes in the natural goodness of the child, and abhors the idea of corporal discipline, but he believes in spanking nations with atomic bombs until their will is broken.

It is frequently said that while our knowledge of the natural world is increasing rapidly, our knowledge of the nature and spirit of man shows no gain, and that most of our troubles arise out of this disproportion. I think that our situation is considerably worse than this figure represents it, for I am of the opinion that our knowledge of the nature and spirit of man is decreasing, and this not relatively but absolutely. No-one can study Greek philosophy or medieval Christianity, or the other great religions of the world, without realising that these saw man as a creature fearfully and wonderfully made, and that each tried to lead him with appropriate imagination and subtlety. Today, living under the shadow of this demonic technological omnipotence, we are trying to get along by supposing such crudities as 'economic man', 'naturally good' man, and so on. Of course they do not work, and the more they are tried in our context the nearer we are to catastrophe.

Richard Weaver, UP FROM LIBERALISM

ENDING THE GENDER WAR

DICK CARDMORE examines some of the modern evils making for an unnatural relationship between the sexes

ANY reasonably observant person must have noticed the blight which has settled over traditional man/woman relationships of late. From the multi-racial couples in the streets, through the divorce statistics and the well-patronised 'gay' bars, to the mistrust and suspicion evident between the sexes in everyday life...most people have been adversely affected by the evaporation of that old sexual mystique which so characterised the West in healthier days (and which spawned the almost uniquely western culture of idealised love...most other cultures view man/woman interaction as being much more physical than metaphysical).

The pall of fear, envy, insecurity and uncertainty which has settled over the admittedly always thorny area of sexuality is unprecedented in history, and, in my opinion, is the principal contributory factor in that social instability which all white nationalists instinctively deplore. After all, the whole *raison d'être* of a viable civilisation must be the reproduction and advancement of the species...obviously, this basic aim is rather hard to fulfil in a sexual climate characterised by that fear, envy, insecurity and uncertainty just mentioned. Healthy man/woman relationships are becoming a rarity...something envied by the silent majority, something sneered at and feared by the left-wing opinion-moulders. This bodes ill for the future, because only monogamous man/woman partnerships can really provide that stability under which upcoming generations can be raised normally. Without lots of happy partnerships, society loses one of its essential glues and it gradually crumbles away into nothingness. Without an ideal and example of sexuality to follow, the sexes, as befits perverse human nature, will drift apart; they will experiment with *exotica*, and become more and more estranged. This ideal and example have been lacking for many years now, with the results that we can all see.

Men have become something less than men; women have become less than women...gender, like everything else in this left-leaning world of ours, has become relative and blurred. Polarity is fast becoming uniformity — in accordance with classic left-wing philosophy. Feminism, homosexuality, divorce, abortion, the cult of immediacy, materialism...all of these things have played their parts in blurring the old lines of gender. The very word 'love' has come more and more to mean little else but 'sex'...as with music and dress, the West has become sloppy and 'Africanised'. People seem no longer willing to try to make a rocky relationship work. Instead, they haul their partners off to acrimonious divorce courts, take up with 'toy boys'/secretaries or just sit around and become embittered. There have, of course, always been bad marriages...but never so many, seemingly, as now. Tristan and Isolde have joined Thor, monacles, empires and optimism in a sort of social lumber-room, into

which all old and 'outmoded' things are dumped — and then not talked about by 'polite society'.

A striking thing about the usually excellent writings of white nationalists is the almost complete absence of discussion of sexuality...despite its centrality to life. This seems strange, especially given the usually high quality of discussion of other topics: race, economics, communism, culture and nationalism...but there it is. Don't ask me to explain why this should be the case, because I don't know. Having noticed this gaping omission, I decided to try to scribble something about the subject; so here comes my own interpretation of the sexual confrontation, and how to reconcile the sexes.

THE ROLE OF FEMINISM

Feminism was an inevitable reaction to the patriarchal society. Intelligent and sensitive women tended to resent the man-centredness of the West — as it was up to the turn of the century, and so they tried to combat it in a laudable effort to show their mettle and advance themselves. Rather like trade unionism, it is admirable as a concept...I think few would deny that women have a very special contribution to make to society. Suffragettes, like the early trade unionists, struck a blow for recognition which was necessary and helpful...in reaction against a very imperfect social system, they too wanted their place in the sun. But a battle for recognition and self-determination can all too often become a battle for superiority...and this is where 'women's lib' went sour (as did trade unionism for the same reasons). 'Women's lib' became liberation from effort and duty...women were no longer happy to be mutually complementary to their

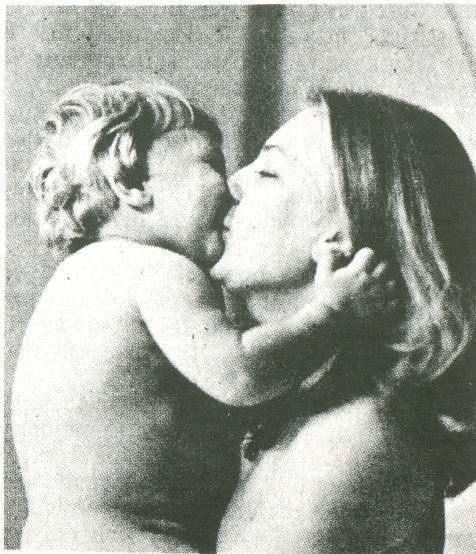
menfolk...suddenly they wanted to be men too. They wanted to compete with men on their own ground...they wanted to be aggressive and shout others down. They wanted to be treated as men are treated...they wanted to treat people as men treat them (This is typical of human nature; people, if not led by wiser heads, will usually go to extremes). Politics became more personalised than before...politicians got elected because they were good-looking or wore nice clothes. Feminine sentimentality, so attractive in the individual and so deadly in the mass, crept in and helped to twist proven ideas. The dreadful spectre of the 'career woman' arose...you know the type, those awful, dried-up, immaculate females who crowd the buses on weekday mornings, all po-faces, Chanel No. 5 and piles of boring papers.

Men began to resent encroachment on their traditional preserves, and to lose their old respect for women. When a man competes directly with a woman in the same environment, he soon loses his sense of vague awe; he starts to treat women as he would other men — something for which women are ill-equipped by nature. Mixed in with the loss of awe comes a negation of the old sexual mystique, and a faint scorn for these new 'men'. When this attitude takes hold, chivalry — opening doors and that sort of thing — declines rapidly. I travel by tube every morning, and I can tell you that it is a rarity to see a man standing up and offering a lady his seat.

Another very important thing to remember is that men are a little scared by women, and even more so when it comes to 'career women'. Many men's innate insecurity is magnified a hundredfold when they are thrown into work contact with women, creatures about whom the average man knows little or nothing (and about whom he doesn't really want to know much, being content to admire from a distance). "Familiarity breeds contempt," as they say...and also fear and uncertainty. The evil effect of feminism is that it has broken down barriers which should never have been broken, and that it has replaced distant adoration with over-familiarity. It has ignored the time-honoured polarity of the sexes, and striven for uniformity...it has countered both tradition and evolution.

HOMO-EROTICISM

Homosexuality has always been with us, just like the common cold and the mosquito. However, of late it has come out of the proverbial closet, along with many other skeletons which would have been best left in darkness, and is gradually becoming acceptable in polite society. Homosexuality is a funny thing...only happening in the rest of nature because of chronic sexual frustration and shortage of females (lions are quite



WOMAN AND CHILD
Countering the present trend of infertility is essential to western survival

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famous for it); but there seems to be more to the matter in the case of humans. There are of course the purely medical cases of rather too few, or too many, chromosomes, but these are rare (thankfully!). Much more numerous, and much more difficult to explain, are the multitudes of reasonably normal-looking people who crowd the 'gay' joints of a thousand western cities every weekend. For myself, I put their peccadillos down to three things: (a) lack of moral example; (b) sensuality without good taste and self-discipline; and (c) an exaggerated fear of the opposite sex. Of these, I think (a) the most important.

I am against homosexuality because it seems instinctively wrong...and I **always** listen to my instincts. The spectacle of these people disporting themselves makes me feel vaguely queasy, to put it mildly. And I am against homosexuality rationally because it increases sexual alienation, leads to individual maladjustment and aids (pardon the pun!) the spread of nasty diseases. Also the fact that civilised society in the past — for which I have the most real respect, and from which we could learn an awful lot — found it necessary to cloud homosexuality in opprobrium makes me think that it must have had good reason for so doing. Good taste comes into it too...as with pornography, if it is allowed to proliferate, that intangible framework of attitudes and prejudices that go to make up what is known as 'the done thing' is severely 'damaged'. Like telling lies, homosexuality is not 'the done thing'!

Homosexuals are generally unproductive members of society, and they seem automatically susceptible to the worst possible trends in society. For instance, they have a propensity for things like 'modern art' (*sic*) and weird left-wing philosophies. Jobwise, they are dress-designers and so forth...from their workplaces spews forth a tide of ugliness and depravity unequalled by many other enemies of decent people and civilisation. I believe that this unproductivity and political bias stem directly from homosexuals' way of life...the inherent contradictions of their sexual lifestyles; caught between instinct and assumed erotic peculiarity, they can never be stable within themselves, and this personal instability is reflected in everything they touch (thus the debasement of the arts today, controlled as they are in the West by a combination of ethnic outsiders and marginalised, once-normal people). The homos' very use of the word 'gay' to describe themselves suggests a desperate attempt at self-ingratiation with the mainstream of society.

PORNOGRAPHY

There is of course a very fine line to be drawn between pornography and taste, i.e. between *Birds Monthly* and an Arno Brecker nude study. Again, as with most things, natural morality instinctively tells one where this fine line is to be drawn. Simply, this is the way that I see it...art glorifies sexuality and beauty, while pornography degrades it to the animal level. Another thing about pornography: it makes white females seem more accessible to ethnic outsiders, and to the ever-present criminal element of our own race: the rapists, child-molesters and sado-masochists.

This gives these elements the impetus to intrude on the preserves of normal white males, and expose our women to great danger.

DIVORCE

I don't believe divorce to be intrinsically bad, though I do wish that modern people would make more of an effort to make their relationships work before taking their partners to court. Of course, marriages don't always work out, and so divorce should always remain as an option...but the last option, rather than the first option. It is perfectly possible to have a healthy society with permitted divorce...problems only arise when people get divorced almost as a matter of course. Again, it's a question of the ordinary

But abortion on demand, as operates now, should be rigorously banned.

(The modern fashion for abortions, by the way, speaks volumes about the death-wish that has overtaken large parts of the West...as I've said, the fundamental goal of any civilisation is the advancement and reproduction of the species, and anything which tends against this central aim must be regarded as immoral).

THE CULT OF HEDONISM

Once, the white peoples of the earth acted in accordance with the interests of the next generation; things were built solidly, to last and to gain value with the years. This is no longer true, except in rare cases, unfortun-



THE 'GAY' BARS AND CLUBS: A SYMPTOM OF WESTERN DECADENCE
The older societies which clouded homosexuality in opprobrium, says the writer, must have had a good reason for so doing

people having no good example to follow. Divorce should remain on the statute books, but the laws ought to be tightened up so as to make it harder; and our leadership ought to set, then maintain, high standards or marital conduct.

ABORTION

I may get into trouble for saying this, but I'll say it anyway. Abortion, when it means the killing of normal white babies — and especially now, at a time when the white peoples of the earth need numerical reinforcement — is a bad thing. But I **would** be in favour of aborting severely handicapped babies — in fact I believe it ought to be compulsory. Also, in certain cases, I would be in favour of abortion when the life of the mother-to-be is in danger — subject to her permission of course. Every case would have to be judged on its own merits.

ately; everything these days is made to satisfy what is perceived as the interests of the generation of today. And this goes for sexual behaviour as for everything else in this mixed-up world. People gallivant about, looking for immediate gratification of their etiolated desires...if something doesn't come easily, they lose interest and chase some other wild goose. This becomes habit, and they spin through their lives in an endless search for some ultimate person or pleasure...which of course they never find. They revel insincerely into their graves, embittered and dissatisfied...and, what is worse, they leave little or nothing for the next generation to inherit: nothing substantial or meaningful by which that generation might learn about life, and so aid that quest for genetic advancement which is the ultimate purpose of any civilisation. Convenience and comfort are the watchwords

Contd. overleaf

ENDING THE GENDER WAR

(Contd. from prev. page)

of most people today...almost extinct are the concepts of contribution and continuity. Thus arise most of the problems, social as well as sexual, which plague the West.

MATERIALISM

Being married and having children today is damned expensive...far more costly and demanding than being a 'yuppie' or 'dinkie'. This puts off very many people, especially those who can best afford marriage, strange to say (There is a reason for this...the rich have been utterly corrupted by what Nietzsche would have called 'miserable ease'). Society today is short on self-sacrifice...materialism, part and parcel of the left-wing philosophy that has captured most of the West, reigns almost supreme. This will probably be the hardest single thing for us to beat, and the vanquishing of it will be a very slow and painful process...even after the assumption of power. In the meantime, our postulated State must materially encourage both marriage and child-bearing, and must materially encourage 'yuppies', *et al*, out of existence!

THE EXOTICA FIXATION

Westerners have always been fascinated by the weird, the strange and the exotic...our history is crowded with fanatical Orientalists, Arabists and Africanists (people like Sir Richard Burton, who spent practically his entire life immersing himself in the various cultures of the Arab world, even to the extent of writing books on Arab *erotica*, which enraged polite sensibilities in those Victorian days). So many of our people have become archaeologists, naturalists and scholars in far-off parts of the world...no matter how outlandish and esoteric the subject, from Egyptian burial customs, through South American beetles and tribal dances in East Africa, to brothels in Bangkok, you may be sure that some westerner has studied and written about it, often under very adverse conditions too. (The Victorian era was especially notable for this sort of thing, as

anyone who frequents second-hand bookshops will be able to tell you). This almost unhealthy fixation with the exotic extended, inevitably, to sex...thus setting the stage for today, when inter-racial liaisons, though still numerically few, are on the increase. I believe that the primary cause of inter-racial sexual experiment is just the same fixation with the exotic as led so many eminent westerners in the past haring off to Peru on the



RACE MIXING

Is it fascination for the exotic that leads Whites in this direction?

track of some rare monkey, or off to Upper Zambululand to record some tropical voodoo rite.

There are, however, other reasons for the races mixing sexually: (a) lack of proper white racial consciousness; (b) ego gratification, i.e. "Look how liberal I am...I've married a Chinese/Masai herdsman/Caribbean Shaman/Fillipino rat-catcher!"; (c) the old sexual myths about Negro men and Oriental women; (d) the pity that some sentimental people feel for allegedly hard-done-by ethnic outsiders (what H.B. Isherwood would have called the 'gollywog obsessional neurosis'); (e) self-alienation (being unable to fit in with, or find a suitable partner from, one's own people); (f) the self-confident and happy nature of some other races, especially Blacks, when compared with the morose westerners that one sees every day on the streets of any big western city (girls particularly like laughter and self-confidence in their partners). But I still think that the *exotica* fixation is the principal reason for inter-racial sex, and I think that it will be very hard to overcome, because curiosity is so

central to the western spirit. The long-term answer is of course to foster fierce white racial consciousness, while the short-term answer is to remove the temptation in our midst by repatriating non-Whites from the white homelands.

EXTRA-MARITAL SEX

Extra-marital sex, with its attendant social burden of trauma, venereal disease, accidental pregnancies and pathos, has always been with us...and will always be with us. We have to accept that, just as we must accept that there will always be murders; but we should never encourage it. I doubt that there are many people who have never indulged in extra-marital sex at some stage of their lives, the Ten Commandments notwithstanding; but that's really no excuse for such a thing being made socially and morally acceptable. Healthy man/woman relationships can only flourish in a climate of trust (the womanly fascination with the cad is really just a phenomenon of the animal half of human nature, and should be discounted as being of little importance), and extra-marital sex, no matter how 'responsible', erodes that trust.

CONCLUSION

The above are, in my opinion, the factors working against healthy sexuality in the modern world. Some are relatively easy to combat...e.g. divorce and abortion; others are more difficult and will require much hard, gradual work to defeat. The very best way we can proceed now is to maintain high sexual standards ourselves and teach by example. The white nationalist must steer well clear of homosexuals, perverts and so forth...and he must encourage the participation of women in daily life, thereby removing the impetus to extreme feminism.

Once men begin again to be men, and once women begin again to be women, most sexual/romantic difficulties will disappear anyway. Nature, as any farmer will tell you, will always reassert itself very quickly once given a free hand...our goal, with sexuality as with everything else, must be to let nature take its course. We have to create a polity in which this can happen...first within ourselves, and then, some ultimate day, on a national scale.

BRINGING BRITAIN TO HEEL

Present inflationary pressures, says IVOR BENSON, are likely to be the means by which International Finance pushes Mrs. Thatcher towards a European super-state

This article was first published in the April 1989 issue of *BEHIND THE NEWS*, available from PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF.

BRITAIN being in many ways a microcosm of the West, what happens in British politics in the next few years will have lessons of the greatest importance for the whole world.

One way of justifying that generalisation is to state that the Government under the leadership of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is the only one

in the western world which has exhibited any signs of resistance to a global political trend which has continued uniformly and without interruption since the end of World War II.

Two important questions are likely to be answered in the next two or three years: (1) Does Mrs. Thatcher and those who surround her with their advice know what they have taken on?; and (2) Will they be able to muster the moral fortitude and political strength to resist the pressure?

Mrs. Thatcher's restatement of her position at the recent meeting of the Conservative Central Council in Scarborough is worth quoting in full:-

"In a few weeks we shall be in the midst of an election for the European Parliament. Major issues face us about the direction which Europe should take. There is no doubt about where we Conservatives stand. We haven't rejected socialist policies so decisively in

Contd. on next page

Britain, only to see them imposed from Brussels — with the same disastrous consequences which socialism brings with it where it's practised. We want a Europe based on willing and active co-operation between independent sovereign states, not a federal Europe. We know that Europe's future prosperity depends on policies which encourage enterprise. We shall fight against a Socialist Europe, with its attempts to establish a new bureaucracy, new restrictions and new controls on our lives. We want more open trade within Europe and with the rest of the world, provided everyone plays by the same rules. We want freedom of movement within Europe, but not freedom for drugs, illegal immigrants or terrorists."

DANGEROUS TALK

Whether Mrs. Thatcher knows it or not, that statement represents a counter-revolutionary stance which is sure to bring against her and her Government a concentration of world-revolutionary, power-centralising forces. She will also need to know that since all great power in the world today is derived from the **control of money**, the main struggle will take place on the battleground of economics.

More precisely, it is going to be a struggle to preserve Britain against the politically destabilising influences of inflation.

All the information about the economy, said Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson in his Budget speech, was "very confusing," and he could offer no explanation of inflation beyond describing it as "a disease of money to be dealt with by monetary means."

Media commentators have been equally unhelpful. "When brooding on Tuesday's Budget," wrote Ferdinand Mount in the *Daily Telegraph* (March 17th), "I am tempted to borrow from the opening sentences of *Bleak House*: 'London. Fog everywhere. Fog in the trade figures. Fog over the money supply. Fog in the Treasury. Fog in the Bank of England.'"

Jock Bruce-Gardyne, a commentator with unrivalled access to information about British business affairs, confessed in *The Spectator* (March 18th) that he had offered three predictions about the Budget and that all three had proved wrong.

Mrs. Thatcher had a good deal to say at Scarborough about the economic benefits conferred by 10 years of Tory rule, but all she said about inflation was that the Government was confronted by two choices: "a temporary rise in interest rates or a long-term rise in inflation," adding rhetorically: "And that's not really a choice at all. Not for a government which believes in honest money and sound finance."

Of all the problems confronting the Government, says the *Daily Telegraph* in a leading article, "inflation is by far the most fundamental, if only because fear of it is shared by the Government as much as by anyone else."

The *Telegraph* then makes a comment which may have puzzled its readers: "Only one thing disturbs the voter more than inflation's resurgence under a party sworn to extinguish it: the fear of an ideologically motivated government."

What voter is disturbed by the "fear of an ideologically motivated government"? If the writer of that leader knew the meaning of the word 'ideology' he would know that it is



WHERE REAL POWER LIES

Under the British political and economic system, The City (above) is the real source of power over governments and thereby over our lives. The City is at one with International Finance in seeking the elimination of nation-states and the setting up of regionalised international super-governments, of which the projected super-government of Europe is intended to be one. Mrs. Thatcher's present obstruction to moves towards a European super-state is bringing down on her the wrath of International Finance and its allies in the City of London. The deliberate creation of growing inflation is, in the view of the author of this article, the most likely weapon which the internationalists will use to put pressure on Mrs. Thatcher to abandon her present pitch in defence of British sovereignty

precisely the ideological component of Mrs. Thatcher's programme in the last 10 years which has virtually "wiped socialism off the face of Britain."

Mrs. Thatcher's ideology may not be comprehensive enough or deep enough to enable her to deal with inflation as she has dealt with the mess her Government inherited from the Socialists, but there can be no denying the ideological character of many of her public utterances during the last two years.

THE MEANING OF 'IDEOLOGY'

So what does 'ideology' mean? **Our definition:** an ideology is a coherent system of ideas and values. The *Concise Oxford Dictionary* calls it a "science of ideas...ideas at the basis of some economic or political theory or system."

Certain derogatory propagandist associations ('fascist', 'communist', 'anti-semitic', etc.) should not be allowed to alter the meaning of a most necessary word. We can have an ideological approach to politics and economics, or a purely pragmatic one, meaning that every problem is dealt with as it arises, and on a purely *ad hoc* basis.

Trying to cure the problem of inflation by increasing the interest rate is a good example of the hit-or-miss pragmatic approach — always accompanied, as only to be expected, by much 'fog' and 'confusing information'.

It is an ideological approach that exposes the truth about inflation — and it is the truth about inflation that threatens enormous vested interest. Hence the vetoing of any ideological approach is the main line of defence for those who profit from inflation. And so the method prescribed exclusively all over the world is to define inflation as no more than a mechanical disorder of the monetary system

which can be rectified by purely mechanical means.

The feared and detested truth, which only an ideological exploration at depth can expose, is that inflation is essentially the product of immoral conduct, in some cases even intentionally hostile.

If Mrs. Thatcher has serious intentions about 'honest money', she should find out quite soon that there is, in fact, no such thing as 'fighting inflation'; it is the **cause** of it that must be fought, and that is something far removed from all the surface phenomena of a disordered monetary system. What she will be fighting, if she fights at all, is a powerful and deeply entrenched **debt system**. And she cannot fight the debt system without taking on the whole of the western world's consumerist **market mechanism**, of which debt creation is an inseparable component.

Money is not made 'dishonest' by some mechanical maladjustment of the monetary machine; it is made dishonest only by dishonest dealing. And such dealing is no less dishonest because hordes of people are innocently involved in the conduct of it.

Interest-bearing debt is virtually by definition **dishonest money**, but we are all forced to handle it. That is an alarming fact, but it is one with which all will have to come to terms sooner or later.

Postscript (April 11th): Mr. Peter Walker, Britain's Welsh Secretary, in a speech to the Tory Reform Group in London, stepped out of line with the rest of Mrs. Thatcher's Cabinet on the subject of economic policy. Warning against what he called "one simplistic economic dogma," he declared: "Capitalism could be severely damaged if we continue a

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A BRITISH NATIONALIST LOOKS AT RUSSIA

Some impressions of a recent visit, by MILTON ELLIS

AFTER hearing so much recently in the news media about *glasnost* and *perestroika*, I decided that I would take the opportunity to visit Russia and see the country and people for myself. I had read in the press that Mr. Gorbachev was becoming unpopular in his own country because he had been seen to be faltering in his quest to bring improvements to the economy. All this intensified my curiosity about the USSR, and inclined me to visit the place.

The party with which I travelled proceeded to Russia by coach via East Germany and Poland.

The first place we visited in the Soviet Union was Minsk, capital of the Republic of Byelorussia (White Russia, so called reputedly because of the particular fairness of the people). Minsk is a very beautiful city, well laid out and with a spacious feel about it. It is set in the midst of an area of plains, woods and lakes. Minsk has been almost entirely rebuilt since the war, as at least three-quarters of it was destroyed at that time.

From here we travelled to Smolensk, via Borisov, where Napoleon's army was routed in its terrible winter retreat of 1812. We stopped in Smolensk for the day. This city was the scene of some very heavy fighting during Napoleon's advance into Russia, and it also became a battleground during World War II, as it is the gateway to Moscow. We went on a tour of the city and visited a Russian Orthodox church, which is in regular use. The church was very richly decorated, with gold-leaf cupolas and many icons.

We then travelled the 230 miles to Moscow. I remember a joke that our guide told us on this part of the trip which well illustrates contemporary Russian humour. It went like this:-

Stalin, Krushchev and Brezhnev met in heaven, and Stalin said to Krushchev: "What did you build when you were in office?" "Why, nothing!" Krushchev replied. Stalin then said to Brezhnev: "Well, what did you build when you were in office?" Brezhnev, like Krushchev, said: "Why, nothing!" Stalin then asks: "Then what is Gorbachev going to rebuild?"

While in Moscow, we went on a tour of the city, and this included a tour of the Kremlin. We visited the Lenin Museum, the Moscow Metro and the Moscow Circus. We also attended a ballet performance at the Palace of Congress in the Kremlin. Both the circus and the ballet were of an extremely high standard, the circus in particular being quite spectacular.

SPLENDOUR OF THE METRO

Also deserving of mention is the Metro (Underground), which is lavishly decorated, sometimes with wood panelling, sometimes with marble, and which featured mosaics,



WHITE RUSSIANS — IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE!
A group of schoolchildren in Minsk

frescoes, chandeliers and many statues, with each station being given over to different styles of decor and different aspects of Russian history. No steamers or graffiti here!

From Moscow we travelled to Novgorod, via Kalinin, and stopped there (Novgorod) for one night. We did a tour of the city the next morning, which included the onion-domed St. Anthony and St. George's Monasteries. Like Moscow, Novgorod has its Kremlin, built in the 11th century, when the city was one of the greatest in all Russia. The emblem of Novgorod is the Viking long ship, Vikings having settled there centuries ago.

In the afternoon we travelled to Leningrad, former capital and for most of its history known as St. Petersburg. The city was created in 1703 to the grand plans of Peter the Great, and it is of great architectural beauty. There is today no trace of the 900-day siege of the city during World War II.

Of particular interest was the Summer Palace, on the Gulf of Finland just outside the city, and the Winter Palace in Leningrad itself — both of which belonged to the Czars. Both are built in the Baroque style. The Winter Palace was the location of the ill-fated liberal-democratic Kerensky Government, which only lasted six months. Today it is called the Hermitage, and it houses a fine art collection.

I could not help noticing in Leningrad the long queues of people waiting buy fresh fruit and other basic food supplies which we take for granted in Britain and the West. After Leningrad, we left the Soviet Union for Finland.

During one part of the trip, our vehicle

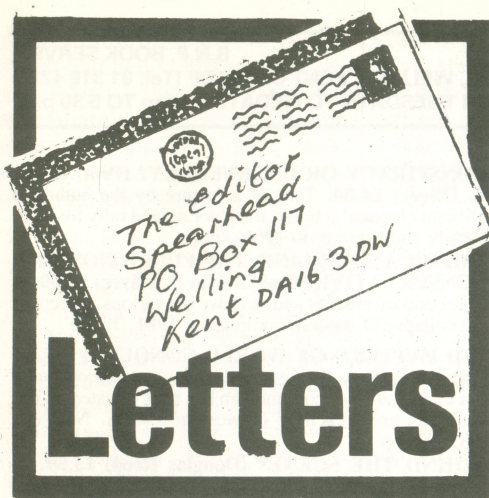
suffered a broken fan-belt, and we made a forced stop at a village while it was being repaired. The people there were quite friendly but some were reluctant to have their photos taken. One of the people in our party had picked up a bit of Russian, and through him we learned from one of the women of the village that the locals were short of bread.

NO LUXURY BUT GOOD SPIRIT

The people lacked most of the 'mod-cons' which we are used to at home. They had to draw their water from a well. They lived in wooden houses similar to those of the American western frontier days. I shook hands with some of the women and noticed how rough their hands were from all the manual work they had to do — one of the reasons for this being the fact that their husbands do not earn enough to keep their families. The village looked beautiful in summer, with its attractive village pond, but it may look very different in winter, with the dirt tracks probably becoming very muddy, between being frozen over. My impression was that the people, though they suffered many shortages, at least had a good community spirit.

Taking the people of Russia as a whole, I would say that they were generally of good type — and not at all like the left-wing rabble which always idealises the country and which we often see on demonstrations against us. There were few non-Europeans about, although in Moscow and Novgorod I saw some

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SIR: I am a member of the American racist organisation, the National Alliance, and work closely with its chairman Dr. William Pierce. In the course of this work, I have had the chance to read many white racist publications from many different countries. *Spearhead* is undoubtedly one of the best of these.

I was in general very pleased with Tony Wells' articles on genetics and culture in a future racial state. The moribund thing that passes for morality in the white nations, whether it be called 'Christian' or 'Humanist', is long overdue for a speedy execution and burial. How shameful it is for strong, handsome and intelligent white men and women, in their race's direst hour of need, to be concerned with such ludicrous things as "ending hunger in Africa" or "saving the souls" of Haitians! Such behaviour (and worse) is the product of a wrong-headed system of values. What will be needed if our race is to meet the challenges of the future is a truly new morality: a morality based on the ultimate value of our race as the vanguard in the unfolding advancement of the evolution of life, and a moral code to guide our people in the achievement of that destiny. It should go without saying that such a moral code must be formulated by the most cold-blooded possible assessment of reality, unclouded by emotions, wishful thinking, or Christian hallucinations. Mr. Wells' articles were a valuable and level-headed contribution to that process.

I must say, however, that I was taken aback by the writer's suggestion that a person's genetic value might be measured by his money income. Under the present economic system in the West, one constantly sees the most appallingly ignorant, selfish, dishonest and racially traitorous individuals reaping the rewards of financial success.

KEVIN A. STROM
Annandale, Virginia, U.S.A.

(Editor's note: In fairness to Tony Wells, it should be stated that any suggestions he had for racial value — i.e. the right to reproduce abundantly — being based on economic considerations presupposed a very different economic system from the one prevailing at present.)

SIR: I have the distinct suspicion that Mrs. Thatcher's 'No' to European monetary union just means 'No, not yet'! Do readers agree?

G. BARTLETT
Tideswell, Derbys.

SIR: Recent events in Peking would appear to be giving impetus to the claim by 3½ million Hong Kong Chinese to the right to settle in the UK. But has anyone yet identified the true cause of these events?

Does it not appear strange that a Hong Kong 'student' carrying one million dollars was involved in the disturbances, and that the British Government made strenuous efforts to have him released by the Chinese communist authorities after he had been apprehended by them? Now we are witnessing 'student' protests in Hong Kong in support of their brothers in Peking.

I have a theory that the disturbances in red China could have been provoked so that the Hong Kong Chinese residents could claim that they were being left to the tender mercies of the communists by the heartless West; and it seems to be working — if we are to heed the numerous pleas being made on their behalf for UK citizenship.

P. HAWES
Sevenoaks, Kent

SIR: Recent events, and particularly the rally at Dewsbury shown on TV news, have proved beyond doubt that the BNP is now the major force in British Nationalism. The success of our movement has been due to the dedication of its members and officers and, of course, the leadership of John Tyndall — plus the party's excellent constitution. The only factor missing at present is, in my opinion, a section for our youth. May I suggest the appointment of a youth leader (aged around 25) as soon as possible.

F. DAWBER
Hyde, Cheshire

(Point of information: The setting up of a youth section and the appointment of a youth leader is high on the agenda of priorities.)

SIR: I was very impressed with the thoroughness and professionalism of both your publications. I especially enjoyed the more theoretical articles contained in *Spearhead* magazine, which goes a long way towards

disproving the fallacy that 'fascists' are the brainless idiots that our Marxist friends like to make out. I took the liberty of showing your material to several of my more enlightened friends, who were similarly in agreement with me as to the intelligence, quality and substance of your publications. We are particularly pleased to see that the BNP is growing in strength, despite the power and influence of our mutual foes. I may be visiting the UK next summer, and I look forward to dropping by the bookstore in Welling.

Thanks again for your very generous package. I wish you all the best for the future, and take faith from the belief that the right side will eventually emerge victorious because of the fact that we have history on our side. Through the eternal bonds that tie Anglo-Saxons together, I remain in solidarity

GEOFFREY D. LUPTON
Ottawa, Canada

SIR: *The Eleventh Hour* is a great book and it is good to see it selling well amongst BNP members and supporters (I know some NF *Flag* supporters who have read it also).

Throughout the 1970s we never had a major nationalist book of this type, but now the appearance of this massive work is more than welcome to our cause.

The publishing industry and media have suppressed the book by acting as though it did not exist! (Perhaps it would be better if we gave the Moslems copies to burn instead of Rushdie's book!!)

When the next edition of *The Eleventh Hour* is printed, I would like to see centre-page photographs of nationalist marches and activities in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s — also pictures illustrating some of the issues on which we campaign, such as the Brixton riots, Moslem demonstrations, etc. The inclusion of such photos would, I believe, greatly improve the appeal of the book. It is said, after all, that "a picture is worth more than a thousand words."

ROBERT BEST
Enfield, Middlesex

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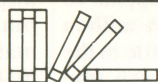
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RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

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THE ZIONIST CONNECTION (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984,

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THEY DARE TO SPEAK OUT* (Paul Findley) £12.95. The author was an Illinois Congressman for 20 years until he fell foul of the Israeli lobby. This book describes the stranglehold of Zionist power over American politicians, academics and media. Even those familiar with the subject will find this book a revelation. 1985, 362pp.

THE ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK. £2.00. A 12-page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £7.60. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

THE LEUCHTER REPORT* (Fred A. Leuchter) £11.50. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German-occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 33pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER* (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST* (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £9.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

THE BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD. £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising US magazines. 217 large pages.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little-known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00. A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little-known and long-suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £3.25. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grinstead) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. A further well argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics*. 1974, 36pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST* (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE* (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE* (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £3.60. Developments in Africa, particularly 'Zimbabwe', since 1960, set against a background of the forces at work in the world as a whole. 2nd ed. 1984, 112pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY (John Boyd) 75p. An exposure of the catastrophic economic and industrial effects of Britain's membership of the EEC. 1987, 16pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.00. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THE ELITE (Barbara Cole) £8.75. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

THE BARNES TRILOGY (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous

American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout*; and *Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, with 133pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

FROM B.N.P. HEADQUARTERS
(Orders with cash to: PO Box 117,
Welling, Kent DA16 3DW)

BNP Statement of Policy

A resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 24p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 44p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. Price: £1.25 post-free.

BNP key rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP cloth logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Suitable for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP leaflets (two-sided)

How to spot a red teacher. Updated reprint of an old nationalist leaflet aimed especially at school teachers and giving advice on how to combat left-wing brainwashing in the classroom.

The great Tory con-trick. Leaflet exposing the way the Tories are currently trying to woo the people with patriotic and 'right-wing' slogans, while their underlying policies are leading to the destruction of Britain.

Unite with your friends or perish! Leaflet appealing to loyalist Ulster people to join forces with their supporters on the mainland. Lists BNP policies for Northern Ireland.

These leaflets cost £6.00 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.60 for 1,000 and £3.00 for 2,000.

BNP leaflets (one-sided)

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how vast numbers of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free-trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

Hang child murderers! Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

If we were black... Reprint, updated, of a previous BNP leaflet, drawing attention to special favours and privileges granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Derelict Britain. Leaflet with photo exhibiting rotting urban landscape, calling upon people to help fight against the politicians who have brought this about. Mentions unemployment, bad housing, immigration, crime, etc.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.60 for 1,000 and £3.00 for 2,000.

BNP posters

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo

of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Update of poster first produced in 1986 showing how the state is trying to silence those who oppose the alien invasion of Britain. Drawing of white man with gag.

Support White South Africa. This slogan in large white letters on blue background.

These posters measure 12.6in x 17.7in. Each contains the BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Prices: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of one poster weighing 10g.

BNP stickers

With slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (same as poster)

Ban imports! (same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: protect its future!

Abortion is child murder: make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: outlaw homosexuality!

Stickers measure 3.5in x 2.5in and are available in gummed-backed or self-adhesive form, each containing BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Gummed-back stickers cost £4.00 per 1,000 or 40p per 100, self-adhesive £1.50 per 100. Postage costs 26p per 100.

BNP recordings

Rally '87. 2½-hour video-recording of BNP London rally, October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Price: £15 plus 64p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP rally in London, October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage' (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on Britain's economic crisis' (recorded in 1981).

Tyndall Speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The case for nationalism' (the inter-nationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (analysis of World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'Why we must repatriate'.

Side 2: Talk on 'Foundations of the national community' (discourse on racial nationalism and its concepts of

government and citizenship).

Tyndall Speaks IV: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on 'The way to full employment'.

Side 2: Talk on 'The racial time-bomb' (A thorough demolition of the multi-racialist point of view and a warning of the dire consequences facing Britain if the multi-racial experiment is not ended).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 26p p&p.

FROM NORWICH BRANCH B.N.P.
(Orders with cash to 9 Johnson Place,
Norwich NR2 2SA)

BNP self-adhesive stickers, beer mats, ball pens, coffee mugs, etc.

BNP stickers with slogans:-

(1) **Hang convicted terrorist murderers;** (2) **Boycott the boycott: buy South African;** (3) **Put Britons first: end positive discrimination for aliens;** (4) **Stop the riots — peace through repatriation;** (5) **Smash the IRA — Keep Ulster British;** (6) **Join us now! Make Britain a riot-free zone;** (7) **Our country — love it or lose it!** (8) **Every vote counts — Vote British National Party.** Stickers are all self-adhesive, with party logo, name and address.

Prices (incl. postage): £3.50 for 250; £6.50 for 500; £12.50 for 1,000.

Three-colour round stickers with BNP logo in red, white and blue (self-adhesive).

Prices (incl. postage): 1.25in diameter £4.25 for 500; 2.5in diameter £6.25 for 500.

Spearhead stickers: 2in-square stickers advertising the magazine.

Prices (incl. postage): £1.19 per 100 or £5 for roll of 500.

BNP beer mats with large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials.

Samples for £1 or packs at: £5/£10/£20 (incl. postage)

BNP branch fund cards. Sample card for 26p in stamps. 10 cards for £1.50 (incl. post)

BNP notepads with party logo printed in red, white and blue on each sheet. 1 notepad: £1 plus 26p post; 4 notepads: £4 plus 90p post.

BNP ball pens (mixed). All stamped with party name: 25 for £5.

BNP pencils (mixed). All stamped with party name. 30 for £5.

White china coffee mugs with famous red, white and blue BNP logo on front and back. The mugs have a half-pint capacity, and fully washable and British-made.

1-5 mugs at £2.25 each; 6-15 mugs at £2.00 each; 16-plus mugs at £1.75 each. Price does not include postage — please return postage cost on receipt of your parcel.

* * *

Candour

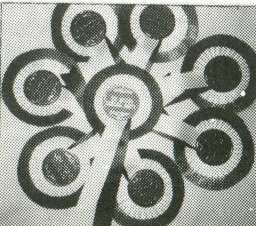
British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription: £6.00 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

Behind the News

Highly informative newsletter, edited by Ivor Benson. Enquiries from UK, Europe or Australasia to: PO Box 29, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6EF. From North America to: PO Box 130, Flesherston, Ontario N0C 1E0, Canada. From South Africa to: PO Box 1564, Krugersdorp 1740. *Behind the News* is a must for your reading table.

The Truth at Last

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1. Write to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.



BNP rosettes.
Apply to Tower
Hamlets Branch,
PO Box 300,
London E2 7BZ.
£1 each plus 25p
p&p. No p&p
charge for orders
of 10 or over.

NEW BUILDING FUND: £3,074.00 NEEDED!

For the third month running, there has been a very modest total of contributions to the New Building Fund: a mere £105.00.

Let us hope that we can do much better next month!

The Fund has been launched to raise money to equip and fortify the new premises recently opened up by the British National Party in Welling, Kent.

The Fund has a target of £5,000, and so there is still a good way to go if we are to raise this total. Please mark all donations 'New Building Fund' and post them to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

£5,000

£4,000

£3,000

£2,000

£1,000



What happened at Welling Library

Shock! Horror! Gasp! Newspaper headlines in the London area on June 29th carried lurid tales of 'fascist brutality' inflicted on poor, peace-loving Labour Party supporters at a meeting in Welling Library the night before. According to the following reports, British National Party members had barged in on the meeting and just 'assaulted' those present — the implication being that this was entirely without provocation!

The truth was a little different. A group of about 45 BNP supporters went to the meeting to argue verbally with the Labourites, who had called the meeting as part of a campaign to get the BNP ousted from its bookshop nearby. As the BNP party entered the premises and proceeded up the stairs, half a dozen of them were slightly ahead of the main contingent. The Labourites (who comprised about 50) saw the first half dozen enter the hall and immediately recognised them as belonging to the BNP. They did not look beyond them to see if anyone else was following.

Imagining themselves to be 50 against six, the Labourites summoned up their warrior courage and set about the BNP men, punching

and kicking them.

Our readers will be able to imagine how aghast the leftists were when they saw 40 more BNP men entering the hall on the trail of their colleagues! The BNP contingent, not exactly delirious with pleasure at seeing their mates punched and kicked, pitched into the Labour mob and gave them the pasting of their lives. In a short time the left had been routed and 12 of their number had been put in hospital. The BNP thereupon took control of the meeting and restored the order for which it is well known.

The Labourites in the meantime, now quivering with fright, sent for the police. After some delay a solitary constable appeared and said he was all the manpower that could be spared. Such 'protection' was obviously quite inadequate, and the meeting was thereupon closed down, with the Labourites slinking off home.

Which just goes to show how silly they are — had they been content to have a verbal discussion with the BNP, it might have been a most interesting evening, with the nationalists at least made acquainted with the Labourites' point of view. But no! The Labourites decided to get physical — a most unwise decision where the BNP happens to represent the opposition.

Perhaps the comrades of the left will be more sensible next time.

Single BN for Aug-Sept

This is to warn readers of *British Nationalist* newspaper that there will be one single issue for the months of August and September. The issue will appear on or about the 11th August, and so those readers who do not receive their copies before that time should not worry.

This single issue covering two months is due to staff holidays. From October, the paper will revert again to its normal once-monthly publication. All subscribers will still receive the 12 issues for which they have paid.

You are invited to join a housing co-operative. Need help? Want to help? Write to 'Housing', BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX.

That hidden censorship again!

Some while ago a BNP supporter went to the local library in Loughton (Essex) and ordered a copy of John Tyndall's *The Eleventh Hour*. In due course she received a card from the library saying that the book had arrived, and she went to the library and collected it. When doing so, she was requested to bring it back by a certain date, as someone else wanted it afterwards.

Some weeks later, BNP Epping Forest Branch Organiser Mark Wilson visited the same library and asked for the book. He was told that it was not available and in fact had never been in the library's possession!

Mr. Wilson informed the Librarian that the book had in fact been ordered previously and had been obtained. The Librarian then, according to his own account, looked carefully into the records and could find no sign that the library had ever possessed the book!

Question: What person, and acting on behalf of whom, had visited the library after the first customer had ordered and received the book and 'arranged' that subsequently it would not be available — and that denials would be made that the library had ever had it?

Mass leaflet drive PETERBOROUGH

Saturday, August 19th

London activists contact HQ for transport details. East Anglia activists contact Norwich office for further information

London Rally on October 14

This is to inform all readers that this year's British National Party Annual Rally will take place in London on Saturday, October 14th, in the afternoon.

In our October issue details will be given of how to get to the rally. We are giving this notice of the date, however, so that everyone may ensure to keep it free.

BRINGING BRITAIN TO HEEL

(Contd. from page 13)

system where currency exchange rates fast fluctuate as a result of the decisions, not of governments, but of those who command the vast flows of hot money circulating throughout the world."

A BRITISH NATIONALIST LOOKS AT RUSSIA

(Contd. from page 14)

Mongolian and some Tartar-looking types.

My concluding thought about Russia after the visit is that, although there is much deprivation in the way of material comforts, the people are culturally and spiritually healthier and better off — not exhibiting the traits of decadence that have become so widespread in the 'me-first' societies of the West

British Nationalist

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 39p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £5.00 (British Isles) or £6.60 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.50	+ 65p post
25 copies	£5.50	+ £2.10 post
50 copies	£10.00	+ £2.60 post
100 copies	£17.50	+ £3.00 post
150 copies	£25.00	+ £3.45 post
200 copies	£30.00	+ £3.85 post
300 copies	£42.00	+ £5.00 post
400 copies	£55.00	+ £5.00 post
500 copies	£65.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£125.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

THE DEWSBURY EFFECT

**Enquiries up
Recruitment up**

MOST SUPPORTERS of the British National Party will by now have heard of the tremendous success of the open-air rally in Dewsbury (Yorks) on June 24th — a detailed report of the event appeared in the July issue of *British Nationalist*.

Over 300 attended the rally, and a further number estimated as being at least equal to this were proceeding through the town on their way to the event but were not able to get there in time — the police had ordered an alteration to the start of the rally, which resulted in it beginning 40 minutes head of schedule and ending 40 minutes later, when it had been advertised to begin. This had been under the pretext of a threatened 'breach of the peace'.

Disappointing though it was that so many did not get to the rally, the actual number which showed interest in it by trying to make it was a huge encouragement. Following on from the similar success at Darlington two weeks earlier (reported in last month's *Spearhead*), this indicates a massive upsurge of public interest in the BNP. While the eighties have been a time of great public apathy, there are signs that the nineties, now not far away, are going to be very different. Dewsbury and Darlington show that there are increasing numbers of British people, particularly the young, who are now 'waking up' and wanting to take action against the betrayers of Britain.

This has been reflected, over the past

weeks, in a great increase in the numbers of enquiries about the party and in the rate of new members joining. Recruitment, slow for a considerable time, is now picking up dramatically.

Further open-air rallies are now being planned for later in the year in Birmingham, Bradford and either Glasgow or Edinburgh.



DEWSBURY
A section of the big crowd

March and open-air rally

LONDON

Saturday, August 5th

Theme:-

HANG I.R.A. MURDERERS!

Assemble Smithfield Market: 1 p.m.

This event is being organised in opposition to the pro-IRA 'Troops Out' movement, which is marching through London to a rally at the same time. In the event of the Home Secretary banning both marches, the rally will still take place, with its start being brought forward to 1 p.m. Location of the rally will be Smithfield Market. Nearest underground station: Farringdon. Bring your friends!

SUPPORT FUND

Income from sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. In addition, we regularly have to face large repair and servicing bills for our typesetting equipment. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the main units:-

NORTH WEST LONDON

BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

SOUTH LONDON

PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

WEST KENT

PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

EPPING FOREST

PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 3BU

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

LEICESTER

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

LEEDS & BRADFORD

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

HUDDERSFIELD

PO Box A43, Huddersfield HD1 4NN

WAKEFIELD

PO Box 101, Wakefield WF2 9XY

DONCASTER

PO Box 73, Doncaster DN4 6BS

SHEFFIELD

PO Box 44, Sheffield S1 1ES

DARLINGTON

PO Box 61, Darlington, Co. Durham DL3 9RD

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Cambridge, Brierley Hill (West Midlands), Burton-on-Trent, Nottingham, North Nottinghamshire, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Hull, Halifax, Dewsbury, Sunderland and Inverness. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

New Typesetter Fund

Dear Reader,

Having imposed on the generosity of readers more than once in the past, I regret having to do so again, but necessity compels.

Four years ago we purchased, with your help, the typesetting machine that we presently use. It has given us excellent service, and has vastly improved the quality and operational effectiveness of our magazine. It has also enabled us to take on typesetting operations for the British National Party. All the typesetting of BNP leaflets, etc. is done for the party entirely free of charge — something that would never be possible without this machine. commercially.

No piece of machinery, however, is without its limited lifespan. Our typesetting machine was elderly when we obtained it, and it is more so now. Of late, it has started to develop some running faults which, through they do not prevent the job being done, do slow it down by making it necessary sometimes to re-typeset faulty copy — on occasions three or four times!

We have now been informed by the company which made the machine that it will not be continuing repair and servicing operations for machines of this age after the end of this year.

For these reasons, it means that we have reached the point at which the machine must be replaced.

We have enquired about machines available for which repair and servicing facilities are ensured for a number of years to come. We cannot of course even consider buying a brand new machine — this is far beyond our means. We are therefore considering a choice between various models of second-hand machine. It seems that our choice boils down basically to two alternatives.

We can obtain one model for which repair and servicing facilities will be available for a little while yet but not too much longer. The probable cost of one of these is between £2,500 and £3,000.

Or we can obtain a more up-to-date model which will carry a longer guarantee of available repair and servicing facilities, and which we will be able to

obtain for approximately £4,500. We have in fact inspected one of these models, which is available for exactly that price.

Although the older model would represent a greater economy in immediate terms, the newer model would almost certainly be a better long-term investment. Apart from having a longer life, it has various features which, once we master the use of it, would make operations much quicker and more

We have therefore decided to set our sights high and aim, as a first target, for the newer and better model — costing £4,500.

If, by the time our present machine has to be replaced, we have not been able to raise that sum, we will have to go for second best and, if possible, purchase the older model — in which case we will need a probable minimum of £2,500.

With this special letter, I am launching our New Typesetter Fund and appealing to all readers and supporters to help us reach the target of £4,500.

One generous supporter has already got this fund off to a fine start by sending us £250. Will you follow his example, and send us what you can?

We have five months to raise the sum we need. It is a time to give generously. I know very well that, if all readers and supporters gave in proportion to their means, we would raise this sum without trouble. As it happens, those who are the most generous are so often the ones who can least afford to be. I am, with this thought in mind, pitching this appeal PARTICULARLY to our better-off supporters. Those on modest incomes have for too long borne too great a burden of supplying financial help. It is time for those with greater means to give greater help. The donor of the £250 is an admirable exception to this rule, but there are others to whom the rule undoubtedly applies.

Please give what you can — and please give soon!

Yours sincerely
JOHN TYNDALL
(Editor)

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